

Education makes a people easy to lead, but difficult to drive, easy to govern but impossible to enslave.

All the best luck

### (A) Introduction

(1) Thesis statement: Education, by helping disseminate leader's message and shaping common and allign viewpoint, makes a people easy to lead. In contrast, by fostering critical thinking and individual identity, education makes a people difficult to drive. Moreover, education embellish a people's common viewpoint, which is good for the leader's legitimacy. However, education embodies people's critical thinking, which is bad for the leader's legitimacy.

(b) How education makes a people easy to lead. impossible to enslave.

(1) Education helps disseminate and embed the leader's message among their follower.

Case in point: Prophet's school "Saffah"

(2) Allows leaders to shape narrative of people in alignment of their own vision

Case in point: Sir Syed's Aligarh Muslim University

Ur word choice is per

(3) Fosters common viewpoint, which consolidate leader's legitimacy

Case in point: Nelson Mandela's educational policy to turn South Africa in a 'rainbow state'

(C) How education makes a people difficult to drive

(1) Instills critical thinking ability

(2) Education fosters individual identity  
Case in point: Malala Yousafzai

(3) Education makes individuals less prone to falling prey to extremist ideologies.

(3) Economic independence makes a nation less susceptible to manipulation.

(D) How education makes a people easy to govern

(1) Education cultivates a law abiding population

Case in point: Finland.

(2) Fosters Social cohesion

Case in point: Singapore

(3) Nurtures trust and understanding in governmental policies

Case in point: The New Deal.

(E) How education makes a people impossible to enslave

Makes people impossible to enslave

(1) Inculcates the ability of questioning

Case in point: The French Revolution

(2) Engenders competent leaders that lead resistance  
Case in point: South Asian leaders against British rule.

(3) Enlightens people on their rights.

Case in point: Rosa Park Incident and Jim Crow laws.

(F) Conclusion:

## Essay

William Ralph Emerson once wrote, "Not gold, but only men can make a people great and strong". Emerson rightly emphasised that it is not the riches; rather it is the citizens who are responsible for the rise of nation. Therefore, upon mere cursory observation one will find that a populace of weak states often lacks certain qualities that are present among the denizens of other great nations. People of great nations are easy to lead but difficult to drive, and easy to govern; however, impossible to enslave. Now, one may ask how these nations managed to entrench these qualities among their citizens. To answer this, one can observe, although great nations are different from each other, regarding their ethnicities, taste and culture, the common factor among <sup>all of them</sup> is their high literacy rate. Hence, education is the key factor that inculcates such qualities among people. Education, by helping disseminate leader's message and shaping common and allied narratives, makes a people easy to lead. In contrast, by fostering critical thinking and individual identity, education makes a people difficult to drive. Moreover, education embellish a society with greater law abiding behaviours, social cohesion and a better understanding of governmental policies, making them easy to govern. However, education emboldens a people to question existing oppressive orders and demand their due rights, rendering them impossible to enslave.

Good explanation of topic

Emboldens

To begin with, education makes people easier to lead by enabling leaders to effectively disseminate their message among their followers. Educational institutions serve as a hub for spreading a leader's message. For instance, when Holy Prophet migrated to Medinah, he founded a school named Suffah in Masjid Nabawi. The school's primary focus was to educate students about the teachings and messages of Prophet. Consequently, it produced individuals who specialised in his teachings. For example, Abi Huraira, who narrated 1000 Hadiths, and 'Ubadh bin Sabal, who narrated 1500 Hadiths, were among its alumni. Moreover, the Prophet used to cull the most educated individual among his followers for the preaching of Islam in different regions across the 'Ummah'. As a result, his message spread across Arabia, and the previously divided Arab tribes coalesced under the aegis of Islam, making them easier to lead. Therefore, education is essential for a leader to effectively communicate his message and unify his followers.

Secondly, with education, leaders can shape people's narrative in alignment with their vision. Unless people's narrative are aligned with their leader, they cannot be unified under his leadership. However, through education, one can shape a unified narrative that aligns with leader's vision. In this regard, Sir Syed's Aligarh University serves as a cogent example. Through his educational institutions, he educated the Muslims of South Asia about the importance of Western education, as

and an understanding of global order. Moreover, he successfully shaped the Muslim narrative to avoid politics. Acknowledging this, Alhaj wrote in his book "The Discovery of India" that, "Sir Syed succeeded insofar as the beginning of English education among the Muslims was concerned and in diverting them from politics". Without his educational efforts, Sir Syed would have never managed to shape Muslim narrative. Hence, education unifies and aligns public discourse with leadership, making a nation easy to lead.

Moreover, education consolidates leader's legitimacy by fostering a common viewpoint. In the Post-Apartheid period, Nelson Mandela - the newly elected President of South Africa - faced severe resistance from Black and White South Africans. The Black political factions, particularly the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and elements of African National Congress, felt that Mandela's approach is too clement towards the White oppressors. This lead to violent clashes, especially in KwaZulu-Natal. On the other hand, many white South African feared that end of apartheid will lead to economic instability, resulting in strong and violent opposition against the government. In the mindset of this dichotomy, <sup>Well researched</sup> Nelson's education policy played a crucial role in peaceful transition of South Africa from authoritarian to democratic state. He abolished the 'Bantu Educational Act', which had postulated segregation of schools for Black and White South Africans. Moreover, he introduced a new curricula, which

taught students about South African history, and promoted equality, tolerance and social cohesion. These policies not only consolidated legitimise his rule, but also legitimised rule for the future Black South African Presidents, turning South Africa into a Rainbow state. Therefore, education, by bridging ideological divide and fostering common viewpoint, makes a nation easy to lead.

As education makes a people easy to led, it, however, does not imply that they can be easily manipulated by demagogue or self centred leaders. Education, also, makes a nation difficult to drive.

Firstly, education instills critical thinking skills in people, making them difficult to drive. One of the main purpose of education is to equip individuals with the ability to think critically. For instance, Martin Luther King Jr. has amply said, "The function of education is to teach one to think and intensively and critically". This principle is reflected in educational institutions, where students engage in discussions, analyse different opinions and arguments, and reach a conclusion. By developing this habit of reasoning and evaluation, individuals become more resilient to manipulation, as they critically examine news and political claims rather than believing everything they hear. Moreover, they are less swayed by advertising or propaganda because they evaluate options logically. Hence, by fostering critical thinking, education strengthens a nation's intellectual resilience, making it hard to drive.

Additionally, education fosters individual identity, which makes a nation hard to drive. Education emphasises having one's own opinion about specific matters by analysing different opinions and facts. As Bill Beattie famously said, "The aim of education should be to teach us rather how to think, than what to think.—rather to improve our minds, so as to enable us to think for ourselves, than to load the memory with thoughts of other men." This <sup>aim</sup> of education allows individuals to think individually rather than simply accepting what is enforced by the ruler; hence, fostering individual identity. For instance, during Taliban's rule over Swat, they barred women from receiving education, using both kinetic measures and radio propaganda to enforce their policies. However, Malala Yousafzai, an educated woman, refused to accept this false propaganda and continued her education and promoted education until she was shot. It was her education that empowered her to think independently and maintain her individual identity, while others simply accepted these draconian

Lastly, economic independence achieved through modern education makes a nation less susceptible to manipulation. Impoverished economic conditions are often exploited by ideologues and terrorist outfit to advance their own agenda. Moreover, the grievances of the *hoi polloi* associated with these conditions compel young individuals to rely economically on such organisations, as they see no other means of survival. To illustrate, in 2014, an all Parties Conference held to discuss economic and security situation in Balochistan stipulated that province's deteriorating economic conditions provide a fertile breeding ground for the insurgents. In contrast, education can counter this by ameliorating economic conditions. As Benjamin Franklin famously said, "An investment in education always pays the best interest". This observation remains relevant, as education equips individuals with essential skills to thrive economically in an evolving world. This, in turn, fosters economic independence and strengthens trust between the government and its citizens. Hence, education empowers individuals to sustain themselves financially, reducing their vulnerability to terrorist influence.

By fostering critical thinking, individual identity and economic independence, education shapes a nation that is difficult for leaders to manipulate. However, at the same time, it <sup>also</sup> enables legitimate government to govern more effectively.

To begin with, education cultivates law-abiding citizens, making a nation easier to govern. Educational institutions teach students about law and ethics, fostering a sense of legal responsibility. To follow the law, one must first understand it, and education ensures this awareness. This understanding of law, knowledge and awareness makes people of a nation easy to govern. Consequently, one may observe that nations having high literacy rates rank high in governance indexes. To illustrate, Finland, with a literacy rate exceeding 99%, ranks in the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile across all World Bank Good Governance indicators. In contrast, Pakistan, where the literacy rate is below 65%, falls in 20<sup>th</sup> percentile in the same assessment. This comparison underscores the fact that lack of education hinders governance. Therefore, educational institutions play a central role in equipping citizens with the fundamental legal knowledge necessary for maintaining an orderly and well-governed society.

Besides cultivating law-abiding citizenship, education fosters social cohesion and unity. In schools, students from different cultures, ethnicities, and backgrounds sit and learn together. This interaction enables them to understand each other's cultures and helps bridge differences. For instance, following Singapore's independence, Lee Kuan Yew, its founding leader, used education as a tool to unite the polarised Singaporean society, which comprised Malays, Hindus, Chinese and other ethnic groups. He avoided segregation in classrooms schools and brought all communities together in classrooms, fostering social cohesion. Moreover, he proclaimed July 27 as National Harmony Day, encouraging students to wear the traditional attire of different ethnic groups. This education system strengthened social unity and helped build a cohesive Singaporean identity, creating a foundation for effective governance and implementation of new reforms, ultimately enabling Singapore to emerge as an Asian tiger. Thus, by fostering unity and social cohesion, education not only strengthens national identity but also creates a stable and harmonious society, making governance more effective and sustainable.

Additionally, education nurtures trust and understanding in governmental policies, ensuring smooth policy implementation and effective governance. In a democracy driven world, a sound understanding

of governmental policies by the public is essential, as lack of it may lead to unnecessary resistance. To address this, education plays a pivotal role. For instance, during the Great Depression, Franklin D. Roosevelt, president of America at that time, used education as a tool to effectively implement new policies under the New Deal. To minimize public agitation, his government educated citizens through ~~radio broadcast~~ about the new policies in simpler terms through radio broadcasts known as Fireside Chats. Moreover, he educated people about the new banking reforms, fostering trust in banks. Besides this, he educated about modern farming and technical skills, fostering trust in the governmental policies. This trust allowed smooth implementation of other aspects of the New Deal and finally helped revive the American economy. Therefore, education enhances public trust and understanding in governance, making them easy to govern.

As education makes a nation easy to govern, it also makes them impossible to enslave.

Firstly, education makes a nation impossible to enslave, by inculcating the ability to question and challenge the ruling class. Critical thinking, developed through education, empowers individuals to form their own opinions about certain doctrines and question their legitimacy. For instance, the philosophers of the Enlightenment era, such as John Locke, Rousseau, and others, were highly educated individuals of their time. Their educational and intellectual backgrounds enabled them to challenge the entrenched nexus between kings, the church, and the nobility. Later, as the literacy increased in Europe, the middle class studied and analysed their philosophy and facts that fueled the French Revolution. It was the education that taught people to question notions such as the divine right of kings. Therefore, education serves as the foundation of an enlightened society, empowering individuals to question conventional and oppressive orders.

Moreover, education plays a pivotal role in shaping competent leaders who lead resistance and drive societal change. Through education, individuals develop critical thinking skills, understand political dynamics, and learn how to lead the masses. Such population produce competent leaders that lead them against oppression and tyranny. For instance, due to a robust educational system developed by the British in the Bengal, many prominent leaders of Indian National Congress (INC) and Alami All India Muslim League (AIML) were from Bengal. The same point is acknowledged by Seneca, in his book, the Discovery of India, that due to "British's emphasis on education in Bengal" a lot people..... "A number of remarkable men rose in Bengal in 19th century, who gave the lead to the rest of India in cultural and political matters, and out of whose efforts the nationalist movement took place". Hence, the education played a key role to develop a competent leadership in India, that drive lead India's independence movement. Therefore, education not only refines leadership skill but also enables them to challenge oppression and shape history.

Lastly, education enlightens people about their rights, making them impossible to enslave, both physically and mentally. An informed citizen understands its worth and refuses to accept oppression. For instance, Rosa Parks, who refused to give up her seat to a white American passenger, was a graduate of Highlander Folk School. This institution was renowned for fostering equality and unity among students. Her refusal led to a widespread boycott of public buses by Black Americans, known as Montgomery Bus Boycott, which ultimately, resulted in Supreme Court declaring bus segregation unconstitutional. Moreover, activists who led the campaign, such as Martin Luther King Jr., were highly educated individuals. This demonstrate how education not only instills awareness but also equips people with courage and strategy needed to challenge injustice. Therefore, education promotes equality and awareness, and empowers citizens to stand up against oppression, making them impossible to enslave.

Good in transition

In retrospect, education makes people easy to lead by enabling ~~leads~~ effectively communicate their message. It allows them to shape public perception based on their views and foster a common viewpoint, enhancing unity within a nation. However, by cultivating critical thinking and individuality, education empowers people to form independent opinions and think rationally, making them difficult to drive, manipulate. Additionally, it promotes law abiding behaviour, social cohesion and trust in governmental policies, allowing for efficient governance.

At the same time, education equips individuals with the ability to question oppressive reforms and advocate for their rights. These factors collectively makes a nation impossible to enslave. Therefore one can confidently say that education makes a people easy to lead but difficult to drive, easy to govern but impossible to enslave.